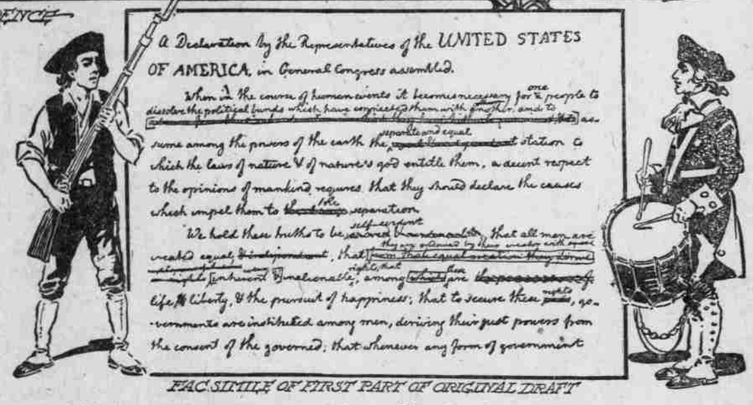
"Hang Together or Hang Separately"

SIGNING THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE
(From Painting by Sarah Ball Dodson)



FAC-SIMILE OF FIRST PART OF ORIGINAL DRAFT

By JOHN DICKINSON SHERMAN.

WHEN in 1 76 the president of the Second Continental Congress put his "John Hancock" to "A Declaration by the Representatives of the United States of America in General Congress Assembled" he wrote it so large and so plain that he then and there gave to the American language a new and enduring synonym.

"There!" said the delegate from Massachusetts, "George III will be able to read that without his spectacles." And as he touched it up and blackened the heavy strokes of the quill he remarked to his fellow delegates:

"But we must be unanimous; there must be no pulling different ways. We must all hang together."

"We must indeed all hang together," replied Benjamin Franklin of Pennsylvania, "or most assuredly we shall all hang separately."

We Americans of 1921 can read a lot between the lines of these two historic utterances, if we do a little digging into before-the-Revolution American history—enough digging to get a clear idea of what brought about the Declaration of Independence. And it is every good American's patriotic duty to do that same digging—and do it now. Of course we're not all tarred with the same brush but—to use more time-honored American similes—it's dollars to doughnuts that the average American doesn't know enough to last him across the street about the causes leading up to the Revolution. And as for the Declaration itself he couldn't to save his life tell what half of it means. This is a bad business in itself and it's especially bad right now.

For we are going to have a new kind of Fourth of July celebration in the United States of America. The Fourth has quit being the day of fireworks and casualties. And in the new kind of Fourth of July celebration the Declaration of Independence will come to its own as the crowning touch of public observance. The American Revolution is the greatest stepping-stone in the march of the centuries toward freedom and the Declaration of Independence is its symbol.

Though the Declaration of Independence is to come back to its own, the new Fourth will not be the day when the American Eagle screams and the orator bawls because Uncle Sam handed John Bull a K O a century and a half ago. There are two reasons for this.

One is the World war. John Bull and Uncle Sam now stand shoulder to shoulder in defense of all that our common race holds dear of personal freedom and political ideals.

The other is the fact that the Revolution was not a quarrel between two peoples—the British people and the American people. It was, in its earlier stages at least, a strife between two different political and economic systems. It was no unrelated event, but formed a part of the history of the race on both continents. There was a British revolution at the same time there was an American Revolution. The British revolution was to regain liberty. The American Revolution was to preserve liberty. On both sides of the Atlantic the king's prerogatives were the aim of revolutionary attack.

Now, as to the many things that may be read between the lines of what Hancock and Franklin said, here's just a hint: Hancock was a rich merchant. It was part of the purpose of the British troops at Lexington and Concord to capture Hancock. At that time Hancock was respondent in the Admiralty court in suits of the crown to recover nearly half a million dollars as penalties alleged to have been incurred for violation of the laws of navigation and trade. Hancock had inherited his fortune from his uncle, Thomas Hancock, who had become wealthy smuggling tea. So it was no more than right that John Hancock should sign his name large and plain to the document which, if made good, would save him from financial ruin and give him free commerce with all the world.

Benjamin Franklin, publisher, printer, philosopher and statesman, seventy-one years of age, the oldest member of congress, was more concerned with the political than with the commercial aspects of the situation. He made a clever jest, but no man there knew better that there is many a true word spoken in jest.

So the truth is that on our side of the ocean the fundamental causes leading up to the Revolution were both political and economic—and possibly quite as much economic as political. To arrive at the main features of the situation, the following chronology is helpful:

1760—Accession of George III. Conquest of Canada by British.

1761—Revival of navigation and trade laws of 1660 and 1663. Issues of "Writs of Assistance."

1764—Parliament demands that colonies pay part of debt incurred during French and Indian war. Colonial assemblies refuse. Parliament asserts right to tax colonies. Issue of "taxation without representation" raised.

1765—Parliament passes "Quartering Act," requiring colonies to supply quarters for British army of defense. "Stamp Act," putting tax on newspapers, and legal documents. Stamp Act Congress issues "declaration of rights."

1766—Repeal of "Stamp Act." "Declaratory Act" maintains right to tax.

1767—Townsend, British chancellor of exchequer, brings in bill for taxes on tea, glass, wine, oil, paper, lead, etc.

1768—Non-importation agreement adopted by Boston and spreads to other colonies. Massachusetts legislature dissolved by George III. British soldiers quartered in Boston.

1769—Lord North repeals all taxes except on tea, retained for sake of principle.

1773—"Committees of Correspondence" formed to enable colonies to keep in touch. "Boston Tea Party."

1774—"Boston Port Bill," closing Boston to shipping and removing seat of government to Salem. General Gage, commander of British soldiers in Boston, made governor of Massachusetts. "Regulating Act," remodeling charter of Massachusetts. "Quartering Act." "Quebec Act." First Continental Congress at Philadelphia. Massachusetts Provincial Congress meets and calls for 12,000 "Minute Men."

1775—Parliament declares Massachusetts to be in a state of rebellion. Armed clash at Lexington and Concord begins hostilities. Capture of Ticonderoga and Crown Point. Battle of Bunker Hill. Siege of Boston. Canadian expedition under Montgomery. Second Continental Congress at Philadelphia votes to raise army of 20,000 and chooses George Washington commander-in-chief.

1776—Evacuation of Boston by British, accompanied by 1,500 loyalists. Repulse of British fleet and army at Charleston, S. C. Battle of Long Island and occupation of New York by British. Battle of Trenton. Continental Congress provides for the establishment of state governments and state conventions adopt constitutions. Congress adopts Declaration of Independence.

The most casual glance at this skeleton chronology shows it to be literally loaded to the muzzle with the eighteenth century equivalent of political and economic TNT. The American Revolution was inevitable, sooner or later. The marvel is not that it came, but that out of the conditions grew a nation.

What a chaos it was! The title to the colonies was not in the people of England or in the state, but in the crown. The crown could make and repeal laws; could appoint rulers and remove them. The colonists were not citizens of the realm, but subjects of the crown, having only such rights as granted them in their charters. The crown claimed and exercised the right to amend or revoke these charters. Such rights and no more did the American colonists have, according to the view of the party in England which stood for legal and constitutional prerogatives of the crown. These claims of the crown were resisted by every colony as incompatible with its essential rights and by the anti-prerogative party in England.

Of the thirteen colonies seven were royal colonies, three charter and three proprietary colonies. Each colony was related to the others only through the crown. All the conditions tended rather to intercolonial hate than love. Find the causes that drove the colonies together and there are the causes of the Revolution.

George III was a stickler for the king's prerogatives. One of his first acts in relation to the colonies was to revive the navigation and trade laws which had been only nominally enforced for a century. As a matter of fact all the colonies were technically smugglers, in that their evasion of these laws gave them practically free trade. These laws were comprehensive and strict, being designed to give British merchants a monopoly of trade with the colonies and to protect British manufacturers against colonial competition. Warships were now placed along the coast to stop the colonial trade with France and Spain and their West Indian colonies. The "Writs of Assistance" were general search warrants given to customs officials to enable them to break into and search any premises at any time. James Otis, the famous Boston lawyer, opposed the right of the British government to issue the writs or even to pass an act of trade imposing a tax on the colonies. John Adams said of Otis' celebrated speech: "It breathed into this nation the breath of life." Undoubtedly this situation was one of the contributing causes of the Revolution.

Then King George demanded that the colonies pay the expense of a British army of about 20,000 men to be quartered in America to protect the colonies against the Indians. The colonies suspected the purpose of this army and would have none of it. Here was the beginning of real trouble a little later.

The "Boston Tea Party" was a serious affair, not in itself, but because parliament immediately took measures to punish Boston and Massachusetts. The closing of the port of Boston, the removal of the seat of government to Salem, the appointment of General Gage as governor of Massachusetts and the remodeling of the charter of Massachusetts constituted a warning to all the colonies that free government was in imminent danger everywhere. On top of this came the act providing that British officers or magistrates charged with murder or other capital crime should be tried in some other colony or in England; the act billeting soldiers on people who failed voluntarily to provide quarters and the act extending the boundaries of Quebec to the Ohio river and establishing an arbitrary form of government.

This cumulation of activities on the part of the crown seems to have convinced the colonies that their only salvation lay in getting together for united action. So the First Continental Congress met. This congress was merely deliberative and advisory; it issued a declaration of rights; it formed an association for carrying out the non-importation agreement; it forwarded a petition to the king and set out an address to the colonies; it provided for another congress to meet in 1775. Still there was no open discussion of independence.

It was Massachusetts which finally set off the powder barrel. General Gage summoned the provincial congress to meet in Salem, but put off the date of assembling. The delegates met without him and his counsellors. They provided for the appointment of a committee of safety and issued a call for 12,000 "Minute Men." Parliament then declared Massachusetts to be in a state of rebellion. Next was the expedition out of Boston to seize powder and to arrest the two chief "traitors".

Then came the "shots heard 'round the world" and bloodshed. The fight was on. And still there was no open movement for independence until after a year of bloody fighting. It was not until June 7, 1776, in the Second Continental Congress, that Virginia's instructed delegate, Richard Henry Lee, introduced the resolution beginning, "That these united colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent states—"

The Declaration of Independence, as drafted by Thomas Jefferson with the aid of John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Roger Sherman and Robert R. Livingston and amended by congress, consists of two principal parts: A statement of American political theories in justification of independence and a list of abuses by King George III that had operated to absolve the united colonies from all allegiance to the British crown. The facts herein set forth make clear most of the abuses as outlined in the Declaration.

FOR SUMMER WEAR

Abundance of Sport Silks for Skirts, Blouses, Frocks.

Canton Crepe in Pastel Tints and Elaborate Weaves Among the Attractive Materials.

Lovely as June foliage is the variety of sport silks for skirts, blouses and frocks. Satin, in the most exquisite shades, sport crepe of a heavy quality, blocked for the occasion, canton crepe in pastel tints, and elaborate weaves are among the attractive materials.

The organdies this season are of fine quality and wide variety of shade. Formerly one was fortunate to get each individual color, but this season there are several shades of each obtainable.

Five tones of pink are shown, ranging from flesh to sea shell, to peach salmon and light rose. The blues and yellows are likewise varied and the tans and browns are popular.

The spotted organdies are exquisitely dainty, especially the white and vivid red dots. Green and orange on a background of white make a pretty effect, and there are some delightful little patterns with a foundation of tan or cream that are interesting.

Dresses of simple charm are easily created from demure ginghams and the domestic patterns are as lovely as the imported designs.

Red and white checks in all sizes are favored and they promise to be very popular during the coming warm months.

Black stripes in plaid ginghams make clever designs and are especially attractive when combined with yellow shades.

Vivid green and lavenders with black create delightful effects, and there are many tiny pin checks sponsored by fashionable women.

Dimity, plain and tinted organdie, French voile, filet net, dotted swiss and linen for sport suits are all represented in the varied display of smart summer materials.

SWEATER COAT FOR SPORTS

This sweater coat of novel weave will find much favor for cool days at the seashore or for sport occasions.

Slip-on Sweaters.

The slip-on sweater is still considered quite chic—and is. But how slender one must be to look really well in this style!

COOL BLOUSE FOR SUMMER

Cool and charming for summer is this blouse of grass green silk, embroidered with lilies of the valley.

LAUNDRY HINTS TO REMEMBER

Woolens May Be Soaked in Weak Solution of Ammonia and Not Be Injured.

White cottons or linen clothes may be soaked to advantage all day or over night, writes a correspondent. It is a mistake to think that woolens cannot be soaked at all. Soak them in a weak solution of ammonia in barely warm water for half an hour. This will not injure the woolen and will make it easier to wash.

All clothes should be turned inside out in washing. Wash the outside first, then turn the clothes, wash on the inside and leave turned this way for drying. If you use a washing machine, a good plan is to soap the clothes right side out and then turn them as they are put into the washing machine.

All soap chips or soap powders should be thoroughly dissolved in boiling water before being used in the laundry. Sometimes washing preparations that are harmless if used in this way eat the clothes if allowed to rest in undissolved bits on the material.

Millinery Fashions.

The prediction that big hats would be the mode of the season seems in a fair way of being realized, despite the way some women cling to the smaller shapes. Some of the hats now to be seen on Fifth avenue, New York, suggest a comparison to a cartwheel. Last year it was the large straw hat, but this year the styles are to be far more general and shapes are to be seen in hair, malines and tulle. The light frames lend themselves to glycerin ostrich and flower trims.

NEW SPORT HATS ARE SMART

Many of the Season's Modes Designed to Be in Keeping With Attractive Sweaters.

This is going to be a sweater season, and perhaps it was with this idea in mind that many of the new hats were designed.

Gay sport silks, stitched taffetas, lovely embroidered fabrics, crisp organdies, all conspire to make smart hats for outdoor occasions.

For general wear there's a white sport hat that will give wonderful service, for it will combine with any colored costume.

A white faille silk hat that gained distinction through black silk embroidery was one of those pull-on affairs, rolled up in the front and back, and slightly pointed at the sides.

There was a soft crown unusually becoming, but it was the simple design of black silk that traced itself across the hat that was so original. This hat is ideal to wear with any colored silk sweater or sport dress.

A hat that emphasizes the charm and loveliness of a "jeune fille" is created from sky-blue taffeta, deftly embroidered in silk a trifle darker in shade. A rather large shape, with softly-gathered crown and drooping brim, is faced with pale-pink straw.

A slim pink ribbon is drawn about the crown and tied in the back with little streamers dripping off the edge. Just the thing to wear with a fresh blue organdie frock or a pink silk slip-on sweater.

Crisp yellow organdie formed one dainty hat designed to accompany a yellow-and-white crepe silk sport frock. It was a medium-sized model with a brim that drooped becomingly and a soft crown.

There was a tiny-fluted frill that bordered the brim, and a great sash of the material that was drawn about the crown and finished in a pretty tea-rose effect at the front.

Stitched silk hats are soft and may be adjusted to any becoming shape. A bow of the material at the front is the only trimming except for the rows of tailored stitching. They are offered in all the wanted sport shades.

Early Summer Blouses.

Over the skirts slip the new summer blouses, many of them forming their own girdle. Others extend to the hips in a smock or peplum effect. One pretty model is a combination of plain and printed Japanese crepe, the band around the neck, the kimono sleeves and the sides being of the figured fabric. Another smart blouse was of Assyrian blue and gray canton crepe. The body of the blouse was made with a bib effect front and back meeting on the shoulder and extending to the hips. This was of the blue crepe, while the long kimono sleeves and the sides were of the gray. The edges are piped in gold silk.

Sleeves.

There's a tendency toward the wide sleeve in everything. Sleeves are even seen on some of the newest evening models. They are transparent, filmy affairs.

THE KITCHEN CABINET

We must express ourselves in order to grow and in order to reach our destined goal; and we express ourselves properly only when we try to make things better both in ourselves and in our environment.

FOOD FOR THE FAMILY.

For those whose meat products are somewhat or entirely restricted the following recipe will be found welcome:

Peanut Roast.—Mix thoroughly two cupfuls of peanut butter with one cupful of milk. Add four well-beaten eggs. Stir in one quart of slightly toasted breadcrumbs, two grated onions, two cupfuls of hot mashed potatoes, two teaspoonfuls of salt, one tablespoonful of summer savory. Bake one hour in a well-greased bread tin. Serve garnished with parsley and molds of cranberry jelly.

Onion Fritters.—Soak one pound of stale bread in cold water until soft, squeeze dry and separate with a fork. Meanwhile have a pound of onions boiled, drained and mashed; mix with salt and pepper, a tablespoonful of chopped parsley and a teaspoonful of thyme. Form into little cakes and dip in flour. Fry in hot fat.

Nut Chops.—Trim crusts of bread, (whole wheat), spread with peanut butter and cut in oblong pieces. Dip in egg, add six tablespoonfuls of cream, dip in cracker crumbs, place in a buttered pan and bake until brown.

Halibut with Salt Pork.—Cut fat salt pork in very thin slices, then cut each slice in strips about three-eighths of an inch wide, but do not cut the strips apart at the rind. Turn the rind into a circle and set to cook in a hot frying pan. Let cook very slowly until the fat is well drawn out from the pork, then remove and keep hot to serve as garnish for the fish. Two slices of pork will be sufficient for baking a slice of fish. Have the halibut cut a full inch in thickness. Sift two tablespoonfuls of flour and half a teaspoonful of salt on a board and lay a slice of halibut in it; pat gently so the flour may adhere to it; turn and flour the other side. Let the prepared fish cook in the fat, turning until both sides are well browned. Do not cook too fast. When done the fish will be moist, tender and juicy if cooked about ten minutes. Lay on a platter, garnish with parsley and the rinds of salt pork.

"You can make whipped cream? Pray what relief
Will that be to a sailor who wants beef?"

"Cum Grano Salis."

GOOD THINGS FOR THE TABLE.

A good salad to serve with game is prepared as follows: Drain the sirup from a can of peaches; arrange the halves of fruit on head lettuce and pour over the following dressing: Mix two teaspoonfuls of sugar with one teaspoonful of celery salt, one-fourth teaspoonful of salt, one-eighth teaspoonful of pepper, a few grains of cayenne, five drops of tabasco and add, gradually, four tablespoonfuls of corn oil, or olive oil, and two tablespoonfuls of lime juice.

Fudge Wafers.—Prepare a fudge by using two cupfuls of sugar, one-half cupful of milk; one-third cupful of corn sirup, a tablespoonful of butter, boiled to the soft ball stage. Set away to cool, then add vanilla and mapleine; if chocolate is liked, a square of chocolate may be added and boiled with the mixture. Stir until beginning to thicken, then spread on graham crackers; cover with another and put away in a box to harden. These are nice to serve with tea.

Allerton Potato Salad.—Cut a cucumber in small dice; add an equal quantity of thinly sliced celery and half the amount of English walnut meats, broken very small; one-third the quantity of green pepper put through the meat chopper and squeezed dry in a cloth; add two cupfuls of cold diced potatoes and mix with mayonnaise. Serve on a lettuce leaf a slice of tomato, a spoonful of the salad, another slice of tomato, and garnish with mayonnaise and shredded chives.

Canned peas, drained and mixed with a half-cupful of chopped pickles and the same amount of chopped peanuts, served with salad dressing, makes a tasty salad.

New Carrots, Peas and Onions.—Cook together new peas, diced new carrots and small white onions until all are cooked. Add a bit of diced cooked bacon, a little milk and seasoning of salt and cayenne and serve hot.

Strawberry Pie.—Bake a pastry shell and when cold fill with crushed sweetened strawberries, top with sweetened whipped cream, chill and serve.

Snuggle Pudding.—Hollow out little cup cakes and fill with the following mixture: Three cupfuls of prunes rubbed through a sieve or colander, one tablespoonful of gelatin dissolved in two cupfuls of boiling water, one cupful of whipped cream, one teaspoonful of vanilla, and sugar to taste. Mix and set in a cool place to harden, then put into the cake cups when beginning to set.

Nellie Maxwell

How Neatsfoot Oil Is Made.

Neatsfoot oil is obtained from ox or cow heels by boiling them in water and skimming off the oil. The oil so obtained is kept gently heated by means of warm water until all the water has subsided from it, when the clear portion is poured off and, if necessary, filtered.

It's All in the Game.

It always strikes us as strange how much easier it is for a chorus girl than an assessor to find a millionaire's money.—Cleveland Press.

One in Many.

Lew—He doesn't do much business, but a lot of people visit his office to look at his stenographer.

Ludge—She must be very pretty.

Lew—She doesn't chew gum when she works.

Anything.

Stage Manager (speaking of opening chorus)—Now, don't forget, as soon as the curtain goes up, sing. Sing for all you're worth.

Artist—Yes, sir; what shall we sing—anything?

EVERYBODY SEES A CHANGE IN FATHER

Grateful Son Says His Father Looks Like Different Man Since Taking Tanlac.

"My father has suffered from chronic stomach trouble for over twenty years and has paid out thousands of dollars for medicines and doctors," said G. W. Slayton, a well-known Cobb County farmer, living a short distance out of Atlanta, Ga.

"We tried nearly everything trying to cure him and he went off to the Springs, thinking maybe the water might help him, but it just looked like nothing would reach his trouble. Then he tried dieting and lived on liquid food until he almost starved, but even that failed to do him any good and he just kept going from bad to worse.

"I don't guess there ever was a case as stubborn as his, and if there ever was a confirmed dyspeptic he was one of them, and I guess he would have been one yet if it hadn't been for this Tanlac.

"The first we heard of this medicine was when my father saw an advertisement in the papers from parties he knew in Tennessee, who were friends of his and he knew what they said about it was the truth, so he got it right away and began taking it. Well, sir, it acted just like magic—everybody notices the change in father. Why, he is just like a different man and sits down to the table and eats like a farmhand. Only yesterday he ate pork and turnips for his dinner and ate so much we were actually afraid he was going to overdo the thing, but he laughed and said nothing hurt him now and that he was hungry and expected to eat and make up for lost time.

"Now, when a medicine will do things like that I think people ought to know about it, and I want to say right now that I would not give one bottle of Tanlac for all the other medicines and health resorts in the country put together."

Tanlac is sold by leading druggists everywhere.—Advertisement.

Quite in Order.

W. B. Trites, who has been living in southern Spain for the last year or two, said the other day:

"Life is very abundant and prolific over there, especially insect life. There was a typographical error in one of my stories recently, but this error would have escaped notice in Andalusia, though it excited a lot of disgust here at home.

"The error was in the quotation of a hymn, my heroine being made to sing:

"'Just as I am without one flea.'

"A hymn worded like that would be quite in order in Spain."

More to See.

Bill—We certainly see more bow legs now than we used to.

Phil—Well, we see more straight ones too, as far as that goes.—New York Sun.

Englishmen Not in Favor

According to Cannibal Tribe, Meat of the Islander Is Classed as "Very Tough."

Rev. John Roscoe, English clergyman, who has traveled thousands of miles in East Africa, coming into contact with tribes never before visited by white men, throws an interesting and intimate light on the lives of the peoples among whom he sojourned. He found tribes who lived wholly on milk and nothing else whatever, unless a cow died, and after feeding on that a 12-hours' fast was imposed.

So vast are their cattle herds that a king regarded 20,000 as a small flock. Another tribe lived wholly on bamboo tips and moles! In another the relatives always ate the dead, even if they died of smallpox; but these folk, which is hardly surprising, were less healthy than the others, whose women are described as "the fattest things ever seen," while the men are thin, very athletic and often well over six feet in height. One of the cannibals stated in evidence that "Englishmen were very tough, but Indians nice and tender."

Quebec of Today.

No city in the New world has a more romantic history than famous old Quebec founded by Samuel de Champlain in 1608. Its rise marked the beginning of the history of Canada, its capture by Wolfe the end of the French regime. Here are buildings dating from Champlain himself. The basilica which seats 4,000 people was begun in 1647, finished in 1665 one of the most touching works of faith in our whole history, considering the numbers and wealth of the inhabitants. It is still an old French town in many respects, although in other respects a hustling Canadian city.

DRIVE OUT PESSIMISM.

Hold to optimistic ideals and you will drive out pessimism, the great breeder of disease, failure and misery. Stand guard at the door of your mind; keep out all the enemies of your happiness and achievements by continually flooding your mental kingdom with thoughts of love, good will, happiness, prosperity—whatever you desire to realize in your life—and you will be astonished at your increased power and happiness.—Marden

Little to Recommend It

Small Girl Couldn't See Much to Desire in the Mere Fact of Being Good.

Helen Irene, a four-year-old Columbus girl, had been especially naughty the entire afternoon. She had performed every obstreperous prank in her repertory, and had exhausted the patience of her mother and the other members of her family, disregarding every command to improve her conduct.

Finally her mother took her aside, and after chiding her for her various misdemeanors, told her very carefully and at great length just the qualifications required of a really "nice little girl." Helen Irene listened dutifully, and her mother hoped she had made some impression.

She asked solemnly, "Now, Helen Irene, wouldn't it be lovely if you were that kind of little girl?"

"Well, yes, I suppose so," said Helen Irene, "but it would be awfully uninteresting, mother." —Indianapolis News.

Simple Solution.

"Sages tell us that the best way to get the most out of life is to fall in love with a great problem or a beautiful woman." "Why not choose the latter and get both?"—Amherst Lord Jeff.

EVEN KNITTED CAPES.

Then there are knitted capes to be seen on the street in New York almost any day. They are in quiet grays and tans and taupes usually, although some brighter ones have made their appearance, and with very good effect, too. Some of these knitted capes are too long to cover up the whole of the gown, and again others of them are short enough to extend just below the waistline. With the shorter one it is quite the smart thing to wear a dress made of the same knitted material, and that, too, must be on the severest of lines in order to fulfill its part in the necessary smartness.

Paris Hats.

Some of the late imports of straw hats from Paris are medium block shapes, somewhat stiff in outline, with tailored trimming. The lines of these models are somewhat severe, and while they will be popular for a time among those who desire individuality in the costume the softer shapes and outlines are certain to be in greater demand.

Length of the Neck.

The length of the neck is one of the fixed qualities of nature. One cannot change it, but it is easy enough to learn the lesson of illusion from the stage, and try to make it seem shorter than it is. The aid to this is the poise of the head. The woman whose chin is carried well up, whose poise of the head is habitually high, gives the impression that her neck is at least an inch longer than it is. Also, the manner of trimming her high-neck gown and the line at which the low-cut gown is finished determine whether the neck looks longer than it is or shorter.

Feather Scarf.

The beautifully supple feathers which adorn some of the new summer hats completely circle the brim, pass under it and twist gracefully around the wearer's neck. The scarflike effect is delightfully soft and becoming.

Tassels Are Popular.

Tassels are seen everywhere from the picture cords to the sofa pillows spread here and there upon the floor.